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## THIRD EDITION. "THE PEOPLE" OFFICE. Saturday Evening.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)  
**PRINCE BISMARCK'S ELECTION.**  
The final poll.  
The election of Prince Bismarck as member for the constituency of Thuringia was held on Saturday. The result was as follows:  
Prince Bismarck 10,544  
Herr Schmalfeld 5,486  
Majority 5,058

### COLLAPSE OF A THEATRE.

New York, April 30.—A sad calamity is said to have befallen the Theatre Royal, New York, on Saturday evening. A party of young people were rehearsing an amateur performance in the Opera House yesterday, building collapsed. The roof, which was of large span, was intended to be self-supporting, but owing to a faulty construction, it suddenly fell, burying twenty children under a mass of girders, wood, and other materials. The crash, which terrified the audience, was heard in the neighbourhood. Assistance was soon at hand, and the unfortunate young people were extricated from their terrible position. It was, however, found that two young ladies, Miss Foster and Miss Kirk, had been killed, while two others were seriously injured. The remaining sixteen were unhurt, but seriously.

### NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN.

St. John's, N.S., May 1.—H.M.S. Emerald sailed from Bermuda for Newfoundland to join the Pelican in preventing rioting among the fishermen in Fortune Bay.

### THE POISONING OF A WEDDING PARTY.

New York, May 1.—A wedding party at the recent wedding at Lyndon, near Louisville, where fifty persons who attended breakfast fell ill and showed symptoms of venereal poisoning, has just died at Cincinnati from the effects of the poison. His is still suffering.

### THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

PROMULGATION OF DISARMAMENT.  
Calcutta, May 1.—Manipur news has been delayed for two or three days, as the telegraph is not open beyond Kairong. Lieutenant Dewar commands the mounted infantry sent to pursue the Regent and the Manipuri. The party has taken only three or four rations. The remains of Mr. Quinton and his companions, which were exhumed in the presence of the committee, consisting of Colonel Mitchell, Major Maxwell, Captain Leach, and Dr. Calvert, were to be buried yesterday in the cemetery near the residence of the military authorities. General Collett, who furnished the service, and all the regiments furnishing one company for the funeral cortege. The cortege, consisting of Colonel Evans, Major Travers, and Captain Birch, accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The committee have decided that a proclamation of disarmament shall be issued after the Manipuri officers have furnished the names and residences of the persons who are now scattered. The Manipuri officers of the Tammoo column are being sent to the frontier. The difficulty of rationing the force, the Manipuri column was sent on its return on Wednesday, and the Tammoo column yesterday or to-day.

### THE DEFENCE OF AMERICAN SEAPORTS.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The War Department has procured from France the Canon gun carriage for 15-inch coast defence. It is the intention of the authorities to test this carriage, as well as the Russian turret recently procured, with a view to improving types which, with such additional improvements as may be suggested by the experiments, will serve for the mortars that will form an important part of the armaments of the fortifications of New York, Boston, and other large seaports. The turret has been successfully placed on the inch rifled gun now being constructed at the Yard Arsenal for the coast defence of Monterey, which was launched in California on Tuesday. The gun will be finished in six weeks. It is the first of this calibre and much gratification is expressed by officials at the achievement.

### IMPORTANT LOTTERY CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Lawrence, the appeal case *Caminada v. Hulton* came on for hearing. The appellant is the owner of the Manchester and Lancashire Lottery, and the respondent, Mr. Hulton, is the proprietor of the *Manchester Evening News*. The case relates to a lottery ticket which was found in the possession of Mr. Hulton. The ticket was a valid one, and the prize was a sum of money. Mr. Hulton refused to pay the prize, claiming that the ticket was a counterfeit. The case was argued by counsel for both parties. Mr. Justice Day gave judgment in favour of the appellant, holding that the ticket was a valid one and that Mr. Hulton was bound to pay the prize. Mr. Justice Lawrence dissented, holding that the ticket was a counterfeit and that Mr. Hulton was not bound to pay the prize. The case was then referred to a jury, who found in favour of the appellant. The judgment of the court was then given in favour of the appellant.

## PARLIAMENTARY PHOTO-GRAPHS.

By CAMERA. M.P.

The grandest man in the House of Commons is, without doubt, the President, the Speaker. Old and experienced members say that he is the greatest speaker they have ever known, and the general opinion is that he will be told of future history as the greatest Speaker of the century, and perhaps as the greatest of his line. He came to his dignity in troublous times, and he has borne the weight of his high office in a manner which marks him out for esteem and affection. Whilst Speaker Brand was yet in the chair, and obstruction was yet young, there sat on the back benches of the Liberal side of the House an unobtrusive member, who was so retiring that he escaped notice in the general crowd. A Whig in politics, with an unblemished reputation and an historic name, the member for Warwick and Leamington presented no special points for admiration or regard, save those of modesty and moderation. Few who knew him then could have deemed him a future First Commoner, or have imagined him as distinctively a man of power, highly adapted for the democratic days in Parliament which the county franchise and redistribution were shortly to bring about. It was Mr. Gladstone who discovered in Mr. A. W. Peel, a future Speaker of pre-eminent eminence, and it is thanks to Mr. Gladstone that the discovery was made. The most of when the 1885 election put the Conservative party into office it was by some deemed most and right that patronage should follow power, and that a Conservative speaker should be conducted to the chair. But the great bulk of Conservative opinion in the House was wise and prudent and generous, and so it came about that Mr. Peel was for the second time led to the presidential seat. Few who heard and saw the almost pathetic words and the exceeding dignity with which he assumed his renewed honours will forget the sound and sight. Now that nearly five years have passed by, each man who, by his acclaim or his silence, endorsed the selection is more than glad that what was done was done. And even those with whom, in the exercise of duty, Speaker Peel has at times had most unpleasantly to deal would probably be amongst the foremost to testify to his rare qualifications for the post which he so worthily fills.

The Speaker is essentially a strong man, and like all strong men he is correspondingly and appropriately gentle. To the member who misconducts himself wantonly, wilfully, and of malice aforethought he is of adamant consistency. To the unwitting and unwilling offender he is gentleness and courtesy personified. The cry of "order, order," is varied to meet the circumstances of each case. Nothing can be more charming than the half-deprecatory tone of protest in which the Speaker's call to order is conveyed in the case of a well-meaning but blundering debater. Nothing can be sterner or more severe than the peremptory call to order which sounds from the chair when a vicious nuisance is trifling with the House and impudently daring the authority of its chief member. Of this is the Speaker personally, and he will not soon forget the setting down that the Speaker administered to Sir William Harcourt once upon a time. The big baronet is a personage of much importance in his own estimation, and the profusion of Sir William Harcourt's admiration of Sir William Harcourt is so extensive as to apply alone for the comparative depreciation which he deals out to him by other people. Thus it was that, on a certain occasion, when the Speaker, after much forbearance, called Sir William to order in tones the most mild and persuasive, the member for Derby declined to desist from his line of argument, and went on his rhetorical way. "Order, order," cried the Speaker, and once more was the path of rectitude pointed out to the descendant of Plantagenet kings. The blue blood of the said monarchs mantled angrily upon the countenance of their latest scion, who, in tones of only half-suppressed indignation, proceeded to point out to the base-born president wherein his interruption was wrong. "Order, order," was the quick response.

"The right honourable gentleman is now arguing with the chair, which cannot be permitted." The effect was instantaneous and almost magical. The Plantagenet subsided into a look of unutterable indignation and a sulk, the House cheered right heartily (for the House at large love not Sir William Harcourt), and the Speaker called upon the next candidate for debate with wonted stately tones and unruffled mood of feature. It is said by those who know him well that the degeneracy in tone and standard of debate in this present Parliament has been as a sore personal grief to the Speaker. He is essentially a high-minded man, with a great deal of the character of a prizefighter, and the responsibility that he holds. In the great hall of his official residence are set around him the portraits of predecessors of many an illustrious predecessor, and he feels an instinctive horror of the great traditions of bygone days suffering damage or depreciation during his day. And not only because of this the Speaker personally wounded by the vulgarities and violence of the House of Commons in his time. He is probably one of the most sensitive men alive, an innate gentleman, and a scholar—a whole-hearted patriot, and a thorough-going Englishman. And it is not to be supposed that he can sit night after night a necessarily silent and a dead weight upon the shoulders of what goes on, without feeling his own true self in revolt against the sordid wranglings of meaner and weaker men.

It must be hard indeed upon the Speaker to sit hour after hour in the big chair, bound to be there, and bound to listen to all that goes on, without the possibility of a freshment and recreation which about goes on, without feeling his own true self in revolt against the sordid wranglings of meaner and weaker men. It must be hard indeed upon the Speaker to sit hour after hour in the big chair, bound to be there, and bound to listen to all that goes on, without the possibility of a freshment and recreation which about goes on, without feeling his own true self in revolt against the sordid wranglings of meaner and weaker men. It must be hard indeed upon the Speaker to sit hour after hour in the big chair, bound to be there, and bound to listen to all that goes on, without the possibility of a freshment and recreation which about goes on, without feeling his own true self in revolt against the sordid wranglings of meaner and weaker men.

Mr. John Barry, M.P. for South Wexford, arrived from Queenstown for New York on Friday. The Royal Victoria Hall programme for Saturday is a very attractive one. It includes dramatic and ballad recitations, lectures, and vocal and instrumental entertainments.

## FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Ripon, who had given private notice of his question, asked whether there was any foundation for the statement which had appeared in the newspapers that it was intended to summon the Maharajah of Manipur and other native princes to a durbar at Manipur, and then to arrest them. If that was correct, had that proceeding the authority of the Indian Government? To him (Lord Ripon) it was quite incredible that Mr. Quinton should have taken any part in any such proceeding. Lord Cross: I have only to state that the information does not lead me to believe that the Government of India ever contemplated that the Maharajah should be summoned to a durbar for any such purpose. If they had done so I should have been very much surprised. As to what are the actual facts it is impossible for me to say, as the Viceroy has not yet had the opportunity of obtaining full information, and in the meantime I do not think it would be right to lay papers on the table in an incomplete state. So soon as they are complete the papers will, of course, be laid on the table.

### THIRD READING.

The Charities (Recovery) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House adjourned at 4.35.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MANIPUR.  
—Mr. CROMER asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention has been called to letters from Mrs. Grimwood and Lieutenant Albert Wood concerning the way in which the Maharajah of Manipur was treated; whether the statement in regard to the attempt to capture the Maharajah was true; and whether the agent was authorised, and if so, by whom, to capture the Maharajah, and the reasons which prompted such attempt.—Sir J. GORST said the information in possession of the Secretary of State did not lead him to believe that the Government of India had contemplated that the Maharajah should be invited to a durbar for the purpose of arresting him, and the Secretary of State informed him (Sir J. GORST) that he would be very much surprised if they had done so. The papers on the subject would be presented to Parliament as soon as the information was more nearly completed. It was quite impossible now, and he probably never would be able to answer the last part of the question, as unfortunately all the officers engaged were killed, and any record they kept had probably been destroyed. Certainly, at the present moment, there was no information in the possession of the Secretary of State which would enable him to give the information required. They knew by telegram that despatches would arrive by post on Monday, and on their receipt papers would be laid on the table giving all the information in the possession of the Government.

### IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

The House went into committee on the Purchase of Land and Concessed Districts (Ireland) Bill, Clause 4, which provides for making good the deficiency of the land purchase account by the guarantee fund or a levy on the county. Mr. SEXTON spoke on an amendment proposed on the previous evening by Mr. KNOX, providing that the clause should apply to the various portions of the guarantee fund in the order set forth in Clause 3. He stated that at his request the Government on Clause 3 promised to allow the Exchequer contribution if not needed as a guarantee for the use of the labourers to erect cottages; and to promote that end it was agreed that the onus of the guarantee should fall first upon the Irish probate duty grant, next upon the Exchequer contribution; and, then, if necessary, upon the county rate. He urged the Government to adhere to that order.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR did not admit that the Government had in their mind when they consented to the above order that the county percentage should be allotted a particular place in the clause; and he did not think there was any evidence that the Government had intended to do so. He was satisfied that the order named by Mr. SEXTON was really a slip which he should never have consented to if he had observed what was being done; and on the report stage he intended to ask the House to restore the clause to the form he believed it should pass in.—After some further discussion Mr. A. J. BALFOUR promised that he would give full consideration to the representations of the Irish members, and would do his best to meet their wishes. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. SEXTON thanked the right hon. gentleman for his promise, and hoped the amendment would now be withdrawn.

### MUTUAL REPUTATION.

Mr. PARNELL said after that concession Irish members could look over the House on the paper, and select the most important upon which to take the definite opinion of the committee.—Mr. T. HEALY quite appreciated the concession of the Chief Secretary, but the last speaker was not entitled to speak for the Irish members in the matter. The Irish members had reputations on the paper, and select the most important upon which to take the definite opinion of the committee.—Mr. T. HEALY quite appreciated the concession of the Chief Secretary, but the last speaker was not entitled to speak for the Irish members in the matter. The Irish members had reputations on the paper, and select the most important upon which to take the definite opinion of the committee.—Mr. T. HEALY quite appreciated the concession of the Chief Secretary, but the last speaker was not entitled to speak for the Irish members in the matter. 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BY AN A.B.

The party I belonged to, which consisted of our first lieutenant and doctor, made our way through the town, in the direction of some hills lying a little distance away. As we passed the outskirts of the place where we had an adventure which, though nasty, had the effect of giving us a little insight into Chinese character. We had been followed all through the dirty streets by a ragged, rapping crowd of Chinese who were waiting for an opportunity to examine our guns, preparatory to walking out into the country, the whole lot of them clustered round us and showed very unmistakably that they wanted to inspect our weapons. At last one of the crowd went forward and snatched a gun out of the doctor's hands and to hand it round for general inspection. This was rather too much of a good thing, so, after a lively skirmish, the doctor managed to get it back, but the result of his action was hardly what we wanted. We were obliged to use the most filthy expressions to us, and eventually signified their disgust by spitting all over us. Now I am sure most of you would say that we ought to have launched them right and left for such gross insult, but I am sure less than a few days ago if we had attacked the whole village would have turned out and simply murdered us in cold blood. We had, therefore, to turn round and walk off as quickly as we could. It is simply amazing how ignorant and stupid the Chinese are here for Europeans or "foreign devils" as they call them. They are certainly the most conservative race in the world, and most notably consider that their barbarous customs are

(To be continued.)

**PUBLICANS' GRIEVANCES.**  
Truly the lines of licensed victuallers have not, in these modern days, fallen in so recent past as they have in the days of the license. Mr. Milward applied to Mr. Mead, at the Thames Police Court, for permission to supply refreshment in the grounds where a football match is to be played. At many athletic resorts, both in the metropolis and in the provinces, the justice has hitherto allowed beer and spirits to be vended during the contest, but Mr. Mead holds that the physical requisite for football cannot be developed and maintained if temperance principles, a view in which he is supported by the chief authorities

AN extraordinary case of somnambulism is reported from one of the rural districts of France. According to the account which has reached Paris, it is that of a young man who has been completely paralysed for some time. In his usual state he is unable to move without the help of crutches, but when it fits in on him he can walk long distances without the slightest assistance. One day he suddenly got up and started for a neighbouring village, followed by some of his relatives, who never lost sight of him when he is in this condition. He arrived without misadventure at the house of a friend, knocked at the door and asked for refreshment. He then turned home, and as it was still very early in the morning he sat down on a bench and waited until the people began to come out of their houses. Then went to bed, and awoke a few hours afterwards without feeling any fatigue. He then went on his walk more than ten miles, nor had he the slightest remembrance of the expedition which he had undertaken. The case is said to be exciting the utmost interest throughout the department and to be the subject of universal discussion.

— **Journal of the American Medical Association**

strong solution of cyanide of potassium water for a minute or two, till the rust taken off, then well, rinse in clear water thoroughly, and clean and polish in ordinary method; but the cyanide is a poisonous stuff to handle with if you have least puncture of the hand.

LUTHERAN.—We cannot help you.

W. C. W. (Lander).—We really cannot r

PREPARED.—Begin with a moderate distance—six or seven miles—at a leisurely pace, lengthening it gradually as your muscles become accustomed to the exercise. Wear a riding suit, all wool, even the pockets and linings. Change at once after your return.

S. R.—A couple of hard 12 mile, 10 cent slices of bread and butter, and one egg—*not* more—before starting will give the digestive apparatus enough to play with during

born February, 1867, when he was a detainee on the St. Albans train case. Mother said there are no other names from him.

John Barrett Hunt, left his sister, Jane Talbot, at 11, Wharf-road, Harford-road, Stratford, Essex, on July 2nd, 1891. Was last heard of in Staffordshire about six years ago, and has neither a home or friends there.

Edith Tuck, of Lucy St. Edmunds, Suffolk, last seen in 1870; supposed destination Lich-

General Sir Alexander Macdonald, B. died suddenly at Hackbridge, on Thursday. The deceased served with distinction in the 49th and the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded at the siege of

affair is reported from Mont.

LONG-LOVE: Song. By  
 Lyrics: Music by Harry May.  
 GATE MONTHLY. Price 24. Now  
 UPDATE MONTHLY.  
 Edited by Philip May.  
 LUGATE MONTHLY.  
 Edited by L. Gowing SCOPES.  
 EDATE MONTHLY.  
 Price 24. (What does 434.)

anted to inspect

snatch the gun out of the doctor's hands and to hand it round for general inspection. This was rather too much for a good fellow, as after a few minutes the doctor managed to get it back, but the result of the action was hardly pleasant, as the whole crowd began to use the most filthy expressions to us, and eventually signified their intention of turning on us. I am sure most of you would say that we ought to have landed them right and left for such a gross insult, but I must confess that we didn't, as it we had attacked them we should have been turned out and simply murdered us in cold blood. We had, therefore, to turn round and walk off as quickly as we could. It is simply astonishing, the hatred and contempt that Chinese and foreign devils, as they call them. They are certainly the most conservative race in the world, and I honestly considered that their barbarous customs and

ns. have been completely paralysed

unable to move without the help of crutches, but when the fit is on he can walk long distances without crutches. He has been receiving medical assistance. A few miles ago he got up and started for a neighboring village, followed by some of his relatives, who never lost sight of him when he was in this condition. He arrived at his destination, where he was met by a friend, knocked at the door and asked for refreshment. After having rested for a few moments he turned home, and as it was still very early in the morning he said to one of his relatives, "I am going home. I must begin to come out of their house," then went to bed, and awoke a few hours afterward without feeling the least fatigue, though he had walked more than ten miles, but had to be helped to get up. The cause of this condition which he had undertaken. This case is said to be exciting the utmost interest throughout the department and to be the subject of universal discussion.

We cannot offer any opinion without being  
constrained with the conditions of

[illegible]

## ANGLING.

[illegible]

## LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

## bling would be to promote public opinion on these subjects, and to

their evil tendency, to the satisfaction of the people at large, they hoped that some advantage had already been made in that direction. They observed with thankfulness that the late, lately introduced and the House of Lords by a member who had held the office of Lord Chancellor, had been so severely rebuked by the House of Commons, that he would not dare to repeat the offence to other by-laws, circulars, letters, or other document, to those who were under any invitation to make a list of and enter into any such trading transactions. The subject was passed, with it, and it was decided to submit to the bishops, &c.

General Sir Alexander Macdonald, of the 91st Highland Light Infantry, who died suddenly at the age of 40, was a brave and gallant officer, who served with distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded at the siege of

CHILDREN'S TOOTH. By FLORENCE M. V. ...  
Illustrations by "Alma." The L. C. D. ...  
... ..

[illegible]



## ERIC BRIGHTEYES.

BY  
H. RIDER HAGGARD.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

Now went the bride and groom to the high seat of the hall at Midloth, till they heard Skallagrim enter by the woman's door. Then they came down from the high seat, and stood hand in hand by the fire on the hearth. Skallagrim gave Gudruda a greeting, looking at her as she came, for of women alone did Skallagrim stand in fear.

"What counsel now, lord?" said the Baresark.

"Tell us thy plans, Gudruda," said Eric, for as yet no word had passed between them of what they should do. "This is my plan, Eric," she answered. "First, that we eat; then that they men take horse and ride hence through the night to where the ship lies, bearing word that we will be there at dawn when the tide serves, and bidding the mate make all things ready for sailing. But thou and I and Skallagrim will stay here till to-morrow is three hours old, and that because I have tidings that Gizr's folk will search the ship this night. Now, when they search and find us not, they will go away. Then, at the dawning, thou and I and Skallagrim will row on board the ship as she lies at anchor, and, slipping cable, put to sea before they are aware of us, and so bid farewell to Swanhild and our woes."

"Yet it is a risk for us to abide here alone," said Eric.

"There is little danger," said Gudruda. "Nearly all Gizr's folk watch the ship; and I have learned this of a spy, that two days gone, Gizr, Swanhild, and one thrall rode from Coldback towards Mosfell, and they have not come back yet. Moreover, the steed is strong, and thou and Skallagrim are here to guard it."

"So be it, then," said Eric, for indeed he had little thought left for anything, save Gudruda only.

Thereafter the women came in and sat next on the board, and all ate.

Now, when they had eaten, Eric bade Skallagrim fill a cup, and bring it to him as he sat on the high seat with Gudruda. "This Skallagrim did; and then, looking deep into each other's eyes, Eric Brighteyes and Gudruda the Fair, Asmund's daughter, drank the bride-cup."

"There are few guests to grace our marriage-feast, husband," said Gudruda.

"Yet shall our vows hold true, wife," said Eric.

"Ay, Brighteyes," she answered, "in life and in death, now and for ever!" and they kissed.

"It is time for us to be going, methinks," growled Skallagrim to the about him. "We are not wanted here."

Then the men who should go on to the ship rose, fetched their horses, and rode away. Also they caught the horses of Skallagrim, Eric, and Gudruda, saddled them, and slipping their bridles, made them fast in a yard, giving them way to eat. Afterward, Skallagrim made fast the men's doors, and the women's door, and going to Gudruda, asked where he should bide the night till it was time to ride for the sea.

"In the store-chamber," she answered, "for there is a shutter of which the latch is gone. See that thou think none will come to trouble thee."

"I know the place. It shall be ill with the head that looks through yonder hole," said Skallagrim, glancing at his axe.

Now Gudruda forgot this, that in the store-chamber were chests of strong iron.

Then Gudruda bade him wake them when the morning was two hours old, for Eric had neither eyes nor words except for Gudruda alone, and he went.

Then the women went also to their shut beds at the end of the hall, leaving Brighteyes and Gudruda alone. Eric looked on her.

"Where do I sleep this night?" he asked.

"Thou sleepest with me, husband," she answered softly, "for nothing shall come between us any more, except death only."

Now Skallagrim went to the store-room and sat down with his back against a chest. His heart was heavy within him, for he boded no good of this marriage. Moreover, he was jealous. But one thing in the world did Skallagrim love truly, and that was Eric Brighteyes, his lord. Now he knew this, that henceforth he must watch him, place, and that for one thought, which Eric gave him he would give ten to Gudruda. Therefore Skallagrim was very sad at heart.

"A pest upon the women!" he said to himself, "for from them comes all evil. To Swanhild and this fair wife of his lord, Eric, owe his ill luck. Well, well, 'tis nature that will yet we were safe at sea! Had I my will, we had not bided here this night. But they are newly wed, and well, 'tis nature. Better the bride loves to lie than to ride the cold roads and seek the common folk."

Now Eric and Gudruda were gathered in his heart, he knew not what of. He began to think on trolls and goblins. It was dark in the store-room, except for a little line of light that crept through the crack of the shutter. At length he could bear the darkness and his thoughts no longer, but rising, he went to the door, and let the bright moonlight come into the chamber, where he could see the hill-side behind, and watch the great shadows of the clouds as they floated across it. Again Skallagrim sat moved, and he heard the wash of ale inside it. "That is a good sign," said Skallagrim, and he turned and smiled at the chest. "Aye, and a good smell, too! We tasted little ale yonder on Mosfell, and we shall find less at sea." Again he looked at the chest. There was a spout in it, and he looked on the shelf above cups.

to wish them joy! Therein little harm in a cup of ale," and he drew the spout from the chest and watched the brown drink flow into the cup. Then he lifted it to his lips and drank, saying, "Skoll! skoll!" nor did he cease till the horn was drained. "This is wonderful good ale," said Skallagrim as he wiped his grizzled beard. "One more cup and evil thoughts shall cease to haunt me."

Again he filled, drank, sat down, and for a while was merry. But presently the black thoughts came back into his mind. He rose, looked through the shutter-hole to the hill-side. He could see nothing on it except the shadow of the eude.

"Rolls walk the winds to-night," he said. "I feel them pulling at my beard. One more cup to fright them. He drank another draught of ale and grew merry. Then he called for ale, and he drained cup on cup, singing as he drained, till at last heavy sleep took him, and he sank drunken on the ground there by the barrel, while the brown ale trickled over him.

Now Eric Brighteyes and Gudruda the Fair slept side by side, locked in each other's arms. Presently Gudruda was awake.

"Rouse thee, Eric," she said, "I have dreamed an evil dream."

"What, then, was thy dream, sweet?" he asked. "This is no hour for ill dreams."

"No hour for ill dreams, truly, husband; yet dreams we dream not the hour of their coming. I dreamed this: that I lay dead beside thee and thou knewest it not, while Swanhild looked on thee and mocked."

"An evil dream, truly," said Eric; "but see, thou art not dead. Thou hast thought overmuch on Swanhild of late."

Now they slept once more, till presently Eric was wide-awake.

"Rouse thee, Gudruda," he said, "I, too, have dreamed a dream, and it is full of evil."

"What, then, was thy dream, husband?" she asked.

"I dreamed that Atli the Earl, whom I slew, stood by the bed. His face was white, and white as snow was his beard, and blood from his great wound ran down his burnie. Eric Brighteyes," he said, "I am he whom thou didst slay, and I come to tell thee this: there are the moon and the young again thou shalt lie stiff, with hollow eyes on thy feet. Thou art Eric the Unlucky! Take thy joy and say thy say to her who lies at thy side, for wet and cold is the bed that waits thee, and soon shall thy white lips be dumb. Then he was gone, and lo! in his place stood Asmund, thy father, and he also spoke to me, saying, 'Thou who dost lie in my bed and at my daughter's side, know this: the words of Atli are true; but I add these to them: ye shall die, yet is death but the gate of life and love and rest, and he was gone.'

Now Gudruda shivered in fear, and crept closer to Eric's side.

"We are surely joy, for the Normans speak with the voice of Atli and of Asmund," she said. "Oh, Eric! Eric! whither go we when we die? Will Valhalla take thee, being so mighty a man, and must I away to Hele's halls, where thou art not? Oh, that I would be dead indeed! Say, Eric, whither go we?"

"What said the voice of Asmund?" answered Brighteyes. "That death is but the gate of life and love and rest. Hearken, Gudruda, my May! Ours doth not reign over all the world, for when I sat out yonder in England, a certain holy man taught me of another life, a life where love and death are one. God who died that men might live for ever in peace with those they love."

"How is this good name, Eric?"

"Thou name him the White Christ, and there be many who cling to him."

"Would that I knew this Christ, Eric. I am weary of death and blood, and evil deeds, such as are pleasing to our gods. Oh, Eric, if I be taken from thee, swear this to me: that thou wilt slay no more, save for thy life's sake only."

"That I swear, sweet," he made answer. "For I am weary of death and blood, and desire peace most of all things. The world is full of evil, and I would fain live, for through heavy days we have wandered to this happy night."

"Yea, Eric, it is well to have lived; though methinks that I have drawn. Now this is my mind: that we rise, and that thou dost put on thy harness and summon Skallagrim, so that, if I die, thou mayest meet it armed. Surely I thought I heard a sound—yonder in the hall!"

"There is little use in that," said Eric, "for things will befall as they are fated. We may do nothing of our own will, I am sure of this, and it is small good to struggle with the Normans."

So he kissed her, and made ready to leave the bed, when suddenly, as he lay on his side, a great heaviness seized him.

"Gudruda," he said, "I am pressed down with sleep."

"That I am also, Eric," she said, and he heard the wash of ale inside it. "That is a good sign," said Skallagrim, and he turned and smiled at the chest. "Aye, and a good smell, too! We tasted little ale yonder on Mosfell, and we shall find less at sea." Again he looked at the chest. There was a spout in it, and he looked on the shelf above cups.

they sank into a sleep that was as heavy as death.

Now Gizr, Oskapur's son, and Swanhild, Atli's widow, rode fast and hard from Mosfell, giving little rest to their horses, and with them rode that thrall who had showed the secret path to the ship. They stayed a while on Horse-head Heights till the moon rose. Now one path led hence to the shore that is against the Westman, where Gudruda's ship lay bound. Then Swanhild turned to the thrall. Her beautiful face was fierce and she had said few words all this while, but in her heart raged a fire of hate and jealousy which shone through her dark eyes.

"Hearken," she said to the thrall. "Thou shalt ride hence to the bay where the ship of Gudruda the Fair lies at anchor. Thou knowest where our folk lie in hiding. Thou shalt speak this to them. Before it is dawn they must take boats and board Gudruda's ship and search her. And, if they find Eric, the outlaw, aboard, they shall slay him, if they may."

"Then that will be no easy task," said the thrall.

"And if they find Gudruda they shall hold her prisoner. But, if they find neither the one nor the other, they shall do this: they shall drive the crew ashore, slaying as few as may be, and burn the ship."

"It is an ill deed thus to burn another's ship," said Gizr.

"Good or ill, it shall be done," answered Swanhild, fiercely. "Thou art a lawman, and wilt cast thou meet the suit, moreover, Gudruda has won an outlaw, and shall suffer for her sin. Now go, and see thou tarry not, or thy back shall pay the price."

The man rode thence swiftly. Then Gizr turned to Swanhild, asking: "Whither, then, go we?"

"I have said to Midloth," she answered. "Into the wolf's den is that, if Eric and Skallagrim be there," he said. "I have little chance against the two of them."

"Nay, nor against the one, Gizr. Why, if Eric's right hand was hewn from him, and he stood unarmed, he would still slay thee with his left, as, wordless, he slew Oskapur's father. Yet I shall find a way to come at him, if he be there."

Then they rode on, and Gizr's heart was heavy for fear of Eric and Skallagrim the Baresark. So fiercely did they ride that, within one hour after midnight, they were at the steed of Midloth.

"I will leave the horses here in the field," said Swanhild.

So they leaped to earth and, tying the reins of the horses together, left them to feed on the growing grass. Then they crept into the yard and listened. Presently there came a sound of horses stamping in the far corner of the yard. "The thrall," said Swanhild, "they found a horse and two geldings saddled, but with the bits slipped, and on the horse was such a saddle as women use."

"Eric Brighteyes, Skallagrim Lamb-tail, and Gudruda the Fair," whispered Swanhild, naming the horses and the thrall, and the birds within. Now to snare them."

"Were it not best to meet them by the ship?" asked Gizr.

"Nay, thou fool; if once Eric and Skallagrim are back to back, and Whitefire is aloft, how many shall be dead ere they be down, thinkest thou? We shall not have a sleeping man."

"It is ill to slay sleeping men," said Gizr.

"They are outlaws," she answered. "Hearken, Oskapur's son. Thou sayest thou dost love me and wouldst wed me; know this, that if thou dost fail me now, I will never look upon thee again. I will name thee Niddering in all men's ears."

Now Gizr loved Swanhild sore, for she had thrown her glamour on him as once she did on Atli, and he thought of her day and night. For there was this strange thing about Swanhild, that though she was a witch and wicked, she was both fair and gentle, she could lead all men, save Eric, to love her.

But of men she loved Eric alone.

Then Gizr held his peace; but Swanhild spoke again:

"It will be of no use to try the doors, for they are strong. Yet when I was a child before now I passed out not on the high, but by the store-room casement. Follow me, Gizr." Then she crept along in the shadow of the wall, for she knew it every stone, till she came to the store-room, and lo! the shutter stood open, and through it the moonlight poured into the chamber. Swanhild lifted her hand above the sill and looked, then started back.

"Hush!" she said, "Skallagrim lies asleep within."

"Pray the gods he wake not!" said Gizr beneath his breath, and turned to go. But Swanhild caught him by the arm; then gently raised her hand and looked at him. "Yet it is well to have lived, for through heavy days we have wandered to this happy night."

"Yea, Eric, it is well to have lived; though methinks that I have drawn. Now this is my mind: that we rise, and that thou dost put on thy harness and summon Skallagrim, so that, if I die, thou mayest meet it armed. Surely I thought I heard a sound—yonder in the hall!"

"There is little use in that," said Eric, "for things will befall as they are fated. We may do nothing of our own will, I am sure of this, and it is small good to struggle with the Normans."

filled her heart. Gizr also heard the voice of Eric, saying, "I will rise. Then he would have bidden, but Swanhild caught him by the arm. 'Fear not,' she whispered, 'they shall soon sleep sound.'"

He felt her stretch out her arms and presently he saw this wonderful thing: the eyes of Swanhild glowing in the darkness, and the embers glowing upon the hearth. So brightly that he could see the outstretched arms and the hard white face beneath them, and now they grew dim, of a sudden to shine bright again. And all the while she hissed words through her clenched teeth.

Thus she hissed, fierce and low: Gudruda, sister mine, hearken and sleep! By the strength that is in me I bid thee sleep!—Sleep! sleep! sleep!—Eric Brighteyes, hearken and sleep! By the bond of sin I charge thee, sleep!—Sleep! sleep! sleep!—

Then thrice she tossed her hands aloft, saying: From love to sleep! From sleep to death! From death to hell! Say, lover, where shall I kiss again?

Then the light went out of her eyes, and she laughed low. And ever as she whispered the spoken words of the two in the shut bed grew fainter and more faint, till at length they died away, and a silence fell upon the place.

"Thou hast no cause to fear the voice of Eric Gizr," she said. "Nothing will wake him now till daylight come."

"Thou art awesome!" answered Gizr, for he shook with fear. "Look not on us with those flaming eyes, I pray thee!"

"Fear not," she said, "the fire is out. Now to the work."

"What must we do, then?"

"This must thou do. Thou must enter and slay Eric."

"That I cannot—that I will not!" said Gizr.

She turned and looked on him, and lo! her eyes began to flame again—upon his eyes they seemed to burn. "Thou wilt do as I bid thee," she said. "With Eric's sword thou shalt slay Eric, else I will curse thee where thou art, and bring such evil on thee as thou knowest not of."

"Lead on, I come."

Now they crept into the shut chamber of Gudruda. It is so dark that they can see nothing, and nothing can they hear except the heavy breathing of the sleepers.

This is to be told, that at this time Swanhild had it in her mind to slay, not Eric, but Gudruda, for thus she would snare the heart of Brighteyes. Moreover, she loved Eric, and while he lived she might yet win; but Eric dead would be Eric lost. But on Gudruda she would be bitterly avenged—Gudruda, who, for all her scheming, had yet been a wife to Eric!

Now they stood by the bed. Swanhild put out her hand and drew down the clothes, and feels the breast of Gudruda beneath, for Gudruda slept on the outside of the bed.

Then she searched by the head of the bed and finds Whitefire, which hung there, and draws the sword.

"Here, on the outside, lies Eric," she says to Gizr, "and here is Whitefire. Strike, and strike home, leaving Whitefire in the wound."

Gizr takes the sword and lifts it. He is sore at heart that he must do such a nidding deed; but the spell of Swanhild is upon him, and he may not flinch from it. Then a thought takes him, and he also puts down his hand to feel. It lights upon Gudruda's golden hair, that hangs about her breast and falls from the bed to the ground.

"Here is woman's hair," he whispers. "Nay," Swanhild answers, "it is Eric's hair. The hair of Eric is long, as thou hast seen."

"We are sure of them now," said Gudruda, who had heard the words of Swanhild. "Gudruda had shown Eric's looks when he lay sick on Mosfell, though Swanhild knows well that it is not Brighteyes whom she bids Gizr slay."

Then Gizr, Oskapur's son, lifts the sword, and the faint starlight struggling into the chamber, mothers and gleams upon the blade. Thrice he lifts it, thrice he draws it back. Then with an oath he strikes—and drives it home with all his strength!

From the bed beneath there comes one long sigh and a sound as of limbs trembling against the bed-eggs. Then all is still.

"Is done!" he says faintly.

Swanhild puts down her hand once more. It is wet and warm. Then she bends herself and looks, and behold! the dead eyes of Gudruda glare up into her eyes. She can see them plainly, but none know what she read there. At the least it was something that she loved not, for she reels back against the paneled, then falls upon the floor.

marriage night by the hand of Gizr, Oskapur's son, and through the hate and witchcraft of Swanhild, the Fatherless, her half-sister.

(To be continued.)

CLIPPINGS  
FROM THE COMICS.

(From Knockout.)

Master (to Father): Grudgins! I shall be in town until the end of the season—Butler (laughing): Well, sir, I suppose I shall have to put up with you.

The wife of a farmer residing near Witham, Essex, gave birth to triplets last week. He doesn't know what to do with 'em. We presume one male sex, one female sex, and one E-sex.

The Straits Settlements—generally the work-houses.

"General" Booth is sending round for more money. There certainly seems a deal of canvas about his Booth.

Ladies' silk blouses are to be the mode this season. So doubt when fashion thus runs low, she will have plenty of followers to follow the Primrose Lane row numbers over a million members. Most of these are ardent vote-tories.

(From Punch.)

JOHN IN BRISTOL.—Mrs. Harris: Yes, William, I've thought a deal about it, and I don't think I can do it. I don't like to see my boy in a military uniform, and I don't like to see my boy in a military uniform.

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## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the World.)

The Princess of Wales, who is an experienced photographer, has sent a very large selection of her best productions to the great International Exhibition, which will be opened next month at Vienna, under the patronage of the fashionable club of amateur photographers (The "Pencil Club"). Under the patronage of the Pencil Club, which has as competitors the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany and the Archduke Maria Theresa herself, but it has been arranged that the numerous royal exhibits are all to be her own.

The German Emperor, after having earnestly endeavored to visit the Exposition, very graciously turned round upon her and announced that she should be his guest for a long time in Paris. There was an ardent correspondence between the Emperor and the Empress, and the Emperor's intention of returning to Berlin before proceeding to pass the spring at Homburg, which he had been obliged to postpone, was now being reconsidered. He had been requested that his mother will in future submit a programme of her movements for his approval when she is travelling.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has just been elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The Grand Duke Michael has just been elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The Grand Duke Michael has just been elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

The Duke of Clarence paid a visit to Wakefield on Thursday and opened a new technical and art school.

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## THE ALLEGED BURGLARS AT CAMBERWELL.

At the Lambeth Police Court, James Adolphus Amery, 29, Eliza Smith, 22, and Rose Modest, 16, were charged on remand, with being concerned with stealing, on or about the 17th April, a large quantity of jewellery and other property, and being in the possession of the proceeds of an alleged burglary at a pawnbroker's shop at New Swindon. The facts of the case leading up to the arrest have been reported.

Inspector Harvey said it was not proposed to go on with the charge in London, but asked his worship to order the transfer of the prisoners to Swindon to be dealt with.—Mr. Hopkins directed that such a course should be adopted.—Shortly afterwards, at Kensington-lane Police Station, the male prisoners, two of whom had been identified as those seen at Swindon, were securely handcuffed together. In company with the female prisoners, and in charge of Sergt. Liddiard and several officers of the Wiltshire Constabulary, the offenders were then placed in a private omnibus, for conveyance to the railway station. Outside the police station there was a large gathering of both male and female friends of the prisoners, who gave them quite an ovation. There were loud shouts of "Good bye," "Keep up your spirits, Jimmy," and so on until the vehicle was out of sight.

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was rather put out, and wrote a letter by which I am accused of having put all the bad things Mr. Dixon said about me in a song about having written to call me home the moment I got to my destination, but why did she not telegraph to one of the parties at which we called en route? She seems to have taken umbrage at my lack of money with which to take passages home. Well, the facts are these: I had made no sufficient provision for my passage, and the renting of land, &c. I invested this money in plant, and then her letter arrived asking me to return home. How could I easily return home when I had fastened every penny I had until my next quarterly remittance arrived from England? I had gone out upon my wife's full approval and even her insistence, so then, why was it now that she attacked me? It would be wonderful that I hinted that my own wife should advance me a sum?

**WHAT MAN WOULD HAVE DONE OTHERWISE?**

However, money was sent to me when my friends knew I required it, and I returned by the next steamer. I never had any notion of leaving my friend, Mr. Dixon Robinson, who was a younger son than myself, and lived at Clitheroe, the stronghold of the De Lacies or my sister going with us. That is an entirely false construction placed upon the sentence in the letter by my wife. In her vindication, my wife says that after the marriage I gave Mr. Baldwin, in her hearing, to understand that I had enough money for my ordinary expenses, and that I was a wealthy man, and a minute of capital sufficient to buy land and to start farming. My reply to this is that nothing passed about capital before I left for New Zealand. Then she says:—"I did not learn what his resources actually were until he wrote me three months later, in a letter dated November 18th, 1888, that he had £100 to go to New Zealand and £14 a week afterwards." This also cannot be true. She was aware that I had a sufficient income to keep myself. My wife's reply to my letter was full of abuse, and as it was a total misrepresentation of my feelings is very much astonished me. The insinuations that I had married her for money made me very angry. I allow that the letter was indiscreet, but I have been candidly told that I could not have been better if I had waited till I had got home and had it out with her, but even upon that letter she has put quite an entirely erroneous construction. She imagines I carried it in my pocket all the way from Australia, where it was written. Of course I did nothing of the kind; the letter was handed to the purser of the ship when we went on board, and he put it into the mail when we reached Naples. That accounts for my wife getting the two letters at the same time—one written in Naples and one in Australia. Of course when I had written my letter I considered that finished our quarrel, and I thought no more about it. I say no more because the other letter I sent was not un-called-for. The other letter I sent was a most friendly one, asking her to meet me. It was the olive branch, and I think any true wife would have received it as such. My wife sent me out and brought me back 16,000 miles simply to slam the door in my face. She has known me intimately from 1851, and yet she has no conception of my character. Having in consequence of the tenor of my wife's previous letters, resolved not to settle in New Zealand, I was now placed in a comfortable fix. I had booked my passage back to England when I received her scolding communication. I was in a perplexed frame of mind. I had come out on a considerable expense and much personal sacrifice, set out back again for England. On my arrival at Plymouth I wrote to Mrs. Jackson, asking her to meet me in London, and I received in reply the following letter:—

Blackpool, July 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir—I enclose you my letter. I addressed it to you at Plymouth, and posted it on a Saturday last, the 14th, and which I am quite sure you have received. I am more determined than ever to abide by the decision stated in it. I remain, yours faithfully,

EMILY JACKSON.

I never got the letter at Plymouth to which my wife refers. On receiving the Blackpool letter I wrote again and again, importuning her to grant me an interview, but this she would never consent to do. I then turned to write to Mr. Dixon, my respected uncle, to go to Clitheroe. I saw Mr. Baldwin at Shaw Bridge House. He refused me admission and struck at me. I jumped back and he only hit my hat. I went past Mrs. Baldwin inside, and Miss Hall as she is called me a "vile wretch," a "fortune-hunter," and "evil-doer," and I said to them that they were uncomplimentary—in fact, I am sure I did—but I suffered great provocation at their hands. After I had commenced action for restitution of conjugal rights an interview was brought about by one of my mutual friends. I met my wife at an hotel in London. I sat beside her, and she asked what I had done. I said I was gratified by what I had said, I knew as well as she did, said I did not; that I wished her to live with me. She said she would not; that all love and affection had gone; that she would not like to answer questions, but to tell me that she was acting by her own free will, not forced in any way. I said my wife had shown her people and had said: "that my wife had shown her character. I asked if she remembered her to me." She said yes and she was fairly justified in writing it. I could get nothing out of her. I asked her again and again to live with me. I told her how very sorry about my letter, and she said her worst she could do was to offer here to meet me Wednesday night at six o'clock, and the meeting lasted three-quarters of an hour. I felt very sorry for her, but when I saw her a few minutes later with Mr. Baldwin and Miss Hall I felt very angry again, for I had the no doubt that she had been told all she was to say, and that the only voluntary thing her part was the shaking hands before she went away.

**TAKING TO WIN BACK HIS WIFE.**

I did not give up all hopes of winning back my wife, and I wrote on January 21st, 1889:

My dear Emily—I am again writing to you, hoping you may find something to make you say "as you are doing." Why should you have paid attention to others and none to me? I cannot see how I can expect you to do otherwise. There will be a great exposure of me now. That is, if possible. There can be no exposure, as there is nothing to expose. Any person of my life is open to any and every attack. I have hundreds here and in this district ever since. As for my father and mother, so lady or gentleman and so forth, in a higher position than mine, they would not care to explain anything? I do you, whatever you may think or may have heard, and I returned to England because you wished me to, and I hoped we should be able to get on together. I loved and loved you. If you did not, why did you let me leave England without seeing you? In reference to Isabel, she has told me she still asked you for her name, and you have not told her. She said she asked you for it, and she would not have mentioned the subject to you in any way any further without knowing, because if it were on the way it was not worth it to go on in this way? I have been very poorly since the 1st of January, but shall be out again soon. I feel God's sake, my dear, make things right between us. I am happy and blessed in having husband and wife of our time be happy.—I remain, your devoted servant,

E. BARNETT JACKSON.

Another letter is:—

West View, Grassville, Victoria, November 10th, 1888.

My dear Emily—I am most anxious to hear of you. As I live, I am unable to know you are safe or what true complaint you have against me. I know you have heard that I am coming to see you. I am glad and I borrow money to pay expenses. I do not think you could believe such a wicked report. It is deliberate falsehood. Other things you may

In London, in Paris, as well as in the district concerned, came on on Thursday. The accused is a prepossessing widow—Madame Achet, nee Prevost—who is charged with having murdered a notary, named Lépine, at Chantelle, in October last. M. Lépine was found lying dead on the pier which runs along the river, his throat cut from ear to ear while his back was pierced with bullets. In Madame Achet's garden the judge directed the dissection of the body, and the dissection found pools of congealed blood and other signs and traces of a tragedy. A revolver was also picked up in the same place, and the widow, being questioned on the subject, at first denied any knowledge of the matter, but afterwards admitted that she had killed the notary. In further examination she said that Lépine came to her house according to appointment in order to get over some accounts with her, but that he soon began to importune her with his gallantries, whereupon she threatened him with a revolver. He, too, took out a firearm, and, seeing her, raised his arm, and she fired, firing him, and after that pistol went off, she followed the notary, ran away, but she followed him and, ere long, after him until he fell mortally wounded. Terrified at the deed, the widow dragged the dead body to the road, and indicated the gash on the throat in order to make believe that Lépine had been murdered by robbers. According to the testimony of M. Lépine's sister, who brought to the widow the body and obliged, under threats, to sign a receipt for £720, which Madame Achet owed him. The document, written in a trembling hand, was found in the widow's writing-desk. The prosecution also maintained that Madame Achet had assistants, for her young son said that he heard voices only the revolver shot, but the voices of several men. A neighbour likewise testified that he saw the dead body carried out by strangers. These are the broad facts of this provincial tragedy, and the widow, having been put in gaol refused to disclose the names of her accomplices. Some weeks ago she endeavoured to suffocate herself with arsenical fumes, but when she came up for trial showed traces of illness and had to be held up by the gendarmes. She was dressed carefully in black, and sobbed a great deal as the indictment was read out.—The hearing was adjourned.

### THE EXCITING SCENE ON THE EMBANKMENT.

Mr. Langham held an inquest at the City Mortuary, Golden-lane, respecting the death of Alfred Llewellyn, aged 36, a fisherman, lately residing in Wyke-street, Islington.—Sir Sidney Vaughan, an errand boy, stated that the other afternoon he saw the deceased and some other boys playing "touch" on the steps leading from the Embankment to the Temple Pier. He heard a splash, and saw the deceased in the water. Captain Walcott, a sailor, of Ryders' wharf, stated that one of his coat and vest and jumped in. The lad was then about thirty yards away, and before witness could reach him he disappeared. Witness swam round for some time, but the body never came to the surface. The coroner said that much credit was due to Captain Walcott, whose courageous efforts to rescue the deceased, which, though unsuccessful, deserved to be appreciated. Such conduct could not be too highly praised.—The jury concurred in the coroner's remarks.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.—An inquiry was next held respecting the death of George Dingdies, aged 39, a fisherman, lately residing in Wyke-street, Islington.—William Cramey, a shoemaker of 85, Howton-street, deposed that on the afternoon of April 24th he was watching the Thames Police drag for the body of a boy who had been drowned, when he saw a suspicious-looking man, without hat, come to the parapet and look over the side, his hands full of mud. He noticed that one of the boys thought the river and jumped in among them. The police boat picked him up.—Supt. Smith, of the Thames Police, said he had just recovered the body of the lad Llewellyn, when a shout was raised, "Murder!" He rowed to the spot, but no man had disappeared, and it was not till an hour afterwards that he saw the body. There was a bag of stones and iron weighing about 14lb. tied round his neck. There was a piece of paper addressed to Susan Goodenough, 41, Hertford-road, Kingsland; which was written, "God bless you all." It was stated that Mrs. Goodenough was deceased's sister.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

### SENTENCE OF DEATH.

At the Manchester Assizes, Mr. Justice Wright presided at the trial of a young man named A., charged with the murder of a woman called at Oldham. There was no dispute as to the facts, and the only possible defence was the customary one of "insanity." The prosecution showed that the prisoner was a young man of notoriously evil character, and that he had savagely beaten the poor girl whom he afterwards murdered. He also showed some disposition to go out with a knife, showing "he cut her throat, on his oath," that "in a fit of temper;" and that he afterwards accused two tramp unknown, of having committed the crime. It is also on record that he has been imprisoned for attempting to murder a police officer, and for the evidence of several medical men, who were present for the prosecution, was that the prisoner was quite sane. A fourth witness, however, described a mysterious disorder known as petit mal, and said that a man "might in a moment of seizure do anything without knowing what he was doing." This was even possible, he said, and he might have been seized, and cut his throat, without being aware of what he was doing. Against this theory it is to be placed the prisoner's lucid account of the manner which he committed the murder.—For his defence, relatives of the prisoner were called to show that his grandfather, father-in-law committed suicide, and that his unhappy mother of the prison stated that he had on some occasions refused his food, and also that he had been imprisoned for shooting a policeman. A companion of the prisoner furthermore swore that he was "violent if you happened to tell him."—"The judge in summing up, believing that the prisoner was sane, and assuming that the prisoner was sane, assumed that the prisoner was affected by the "hereditary taint," and that it would be his (the judge's) duty to send that "the consideration" of the Crown was properly exercised.—The jury, having no possible alternative on the facts of the case, found the prisoner guilty of the murder, and recommended him to mercy.—Sentence of death was passed.

### ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

At the Hambleton Hunt Steeplechases, Thursday, Woodland, a jockey, who rode the third South Star, for the famous race, fell from his Place and had a serious fall. He came by across an open road, which unguarded, South star was landing, and entered the road ran into a brake and Woodland, who was picked up insensible, was carried to the paddock, where it was reported that his condition was deplorable.

It is probable that the new theatre will be contemplated on the site of Waterloo Road, but Mr. Duffell will be taken by Sir James Dalrymple for the performance of American company.







• FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE. •

## APPENDIX

**CLARKE'S**  
WORLD-FAMED  
**BLOOD MIXTURE.**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND  
RESTORER.

"I feel that I ought to tell you what great benefit

I have recovered from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture, since two or three years ago I have suffered much with Eczema, but especially shortly after my arrival in England four years ago, when I came from America for my health, being very weak. Directly I began to grow stronger I was troubled more than ever with my old complaint. Being persuaded to try

sure, I feel that I ought to testify to its value.  
suffered with a bad leg for about eighteen months

I tried a dozen and different remedies, taking to my bed, and still getting worse, until a friend recommended me to give course to Nature a trial. Of course, but must confess that I was not much faith in it. I should receive my lesson. However, after taking a couple of bottles I found myself improving and after taking seven bottles, and using one pot

home to the ... of the ...

more of the same kind, and the second battle  
fought at the same place, which had the  
signal of the cross, as the first, prevailed on  
1793 at the battle of the Blood Battle, in  
the latter of the two, the second battle  
announced a new and greater evidence of  
the Lord's power. When the contents of the  
book were read, I was informed that the

disappeared. My face was - - - - -

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL  
 vitiated blood, when it is  
 bursting through the skin,  
 sore, cleanse it with  
 sloughs in the case of



















